



## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
MOVED INTO THEIR NEW  
PREMISES  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
ON

**1st APRIL NEXT,**  
When they propose selling STORES  
and other RETAIL ARTICLES at the  
lowest possible prices.

**FOR CASH,**  
and giving the benefits of the Co-operative  
Store system to the Public without the  
necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices  
will be furnished on application.

—OIL—  
CROSE & BLACKWELL'S  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
JOHN MOIR & SONS, LIMITED,  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
J. T. MORRISON'S  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
MACDONALD BROTHERS'  
Lowestoft  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
AMERICAN  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**

**WINES, &c.**  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.  
1888 GRAVES.  
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SACONTE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-  
TILLADO.  
SACONTE'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.  
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
COGNAC'S BRANDY.  
FINEST OLD BOBON WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.  
ROBERT'S OLD TOM.  
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSS'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
NORRIS PRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.  
JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.

MARSALA.  
EASTERN AMERICAN CIDER.  
CHARTREUSE.  
MARASCHINO.

OURACAO.  
BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and  
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BURNES, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.  
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

Agents for:  
Messrs. W. & A. GILBERT'S  
WINES AND SPIRITS.  
—MISCELLANEOUS—  
PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.  
Messrs. TERNWELL, Jnr., and SOMERVILLE'S  
MALTESE CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, March 12, 1885. 431

## Insurance.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE).  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,  
on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be  
received, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, provision will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or for any other information, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,**  
Agents, Hongkong and Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

## NOTICE.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.**  
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1  
per cent. net premium per annum.

**NORTON & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 932

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company are  
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George The Third,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.  
**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

**HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above  
Company, are authorized to insure  
against FIRE at current Rates.

**GILMAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

## To Let.

**COLLEGE CHAMBERS** (late Hovell  
de Univers), Single Rooms or  
Suits of Apartments.  
Nos. 4 and 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
No. 209, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.

Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 24, 1884. 2165

**THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 35,  
CAINE ROAD.** Possession from 1st  
January, 1885.  
Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 23, 1884. 2164

**GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in  
Commodious and well ventilated  
GODOWNS on the New Premises in  
DUNDRELL STREET, next to the ORIENTAL  
BANK.**

**G. R. LAMBERT.**  
Hongkong, December 27, 1884. 2178

**GOODS taken ON STORAGE at the  
GODOWNS, No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL,  
at Moderate Rates.**  
Apply to  
**G. C. ANDERSON,**  
No. 4, Praya Central.

Hongkong, March 2, 1885. 358

**NO. 3, WEST TERRACE.** Entry from  
1st March.  
Apply to  
**G. C. ANDERSON,**  
4, Praya Central.

Hongkong, February 19, 1885. 286

**THE LARGE and Commodious HOUSE  
at Kowloon known as 'Belvoir,'  
With GARDEN and TENNIS COURTS attached.  
Entry at once.**  
Apply to  
**G. C. ANDERSON,**  
4, Praya Central.

Hongkong, February 20, 1885. 292

**OFFICES or APARTMENTS  
in Suites,  
in STANLEY STREET, at the back of the  
Victoria Exchange.**  
Apply to  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**

Hongkong, March 4, 1885. 381

**THE STORE at present occupied by  
W. POWELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 16, 1885. 461

**TO LET ON LEASE.**  
**TENEMENTS WANTED for the following  
Tenements:—**  
Nos. 18 to 22, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
" 15 to 17, PRAYA.  
" 1 to 14, TAI-WONG LANE.  
" 1 to 27, TAI-WONG STREET.  
" 2 to 26, SHIP STREET.

The Property will be put in thorough  
Repair. Entry from 1st April.  
Tenants to be lodged with the Under-  
signed on or before 20th March.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**G. C. ANDERSON,**  
4, Praya Central.

Hongkong, February 20, 1885. 201

## To-day's Advertisements.

**NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR AMOY.**  
The Co.'s Steamship  
Camorta,  
Captain ORELLIE, will be  
despatched as above on  
SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.**  
Hongkong, March 19, 1885. 481

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
The Co.'s Steamship  
Haidong,  
Capt. GODDARD, will be  
despatched as above on  
SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.**  
Hongkong, March 19, 1885. 486

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates  
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-  
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the  
YANGTZE.)  
The Steamship  
Glenagarry,  
Captain TAYLOR, will be  
despatched as above on  
SUNDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 19, 1885. 484

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**  
The Co.'s Steamship  
Sharp Peak,  
Captain POCOCK, will be  
despatched as above on  
TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.**  
Hongkong, March 19, 1885. 487

**STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.**  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Chartered Steamship  
Mobile  
will leave for the above  
places on FRIDAY, 27th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Apply to  
**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Superintendent.**  
Hongkong, March 19, 1885. 485

**FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA  
SUZ CANAL.**  
The Steamship  
Lydia,  
Captain Voss, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.**  
Hongkong, March 19, 1885. 482

**KELLY & WALSH** have just Published  
in 2 Thick Vols. Demy 8vo., Paper  
Covers 80.00, or Cloth 87.50.  
FERGUSON'S  
MANUAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.  
Also, in demy 8vo. cloth bound,  
THE SKELETON TELEGRAPH CODE,  
containing 15,000 Selected Words, with  
Rules and Examples for filling in Private Codes.  
483. K. & W.

**Vessels Admitted as Loading.**

**ARRIVED.**  
Per Rory, from Saigon, 40 Chinese.  
Per Phos (China) Kiao, from Bang-  
kok, 40 Chinese.  
Per H.B.M.S. Swift, from Tamsui, 10  
Skinshire.  
Per Mobile, from Singapore, 30 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
Per Iphigenia, for Hamburg, Messrs  
Robert Schultze, Strich, Wenneke and  
Wunderlich, Mrs. Petersen and 5 children,  
Mrs. Matting and child.  
Per Esmeralda, for Manila, Mr. F. C.  
Bolton.  
Per Zafiro, for Manila, Messrs R. H.  
Wood, H. D. O. Jones, and 1 European  
cock.  
Per Woonang, for Port Darwin, Messrs  
J. McCarthy, J. Jensen, J. Nelson, J. A.  
Anderson, and Martin Lambie.  
Per Raulshiere, for London, 2 Euro-  
peans cabin; for Singapore, 12 Chinese deck.  
Per Gloria Clark, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.  
Per Westcott, for Shanghai, 1 European,  
and 72 Chinese.

**TO DEPART.**  
Per Orontes, for Amoy, &c., 7 Europeans,  
and 240 Chinese.  
Per Anton, for Hoihow, 60 Chinese.  
Per Kong Beng, for Hoihow, 30 Chinese.

**SEARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.**  
MARCH 19, 1885.

**Stocks.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. 60,000 \$ 125 1/2  
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 200 1/2  
Yongtze Insurance Company, Ltd. 8,000 2 1/2  
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd. 2,000 1 1/2  
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 24,000 13 3/4  
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd. 10,000 25 1/2  
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited. 1,500 1,000 200 3/4  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 8,000 250 1/2  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 100 1/2

**STEAM COMPANIES.**  
H.K. & W. Steamship Co., Ltd. 8,000 100 1/2  
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited 18,362 10 1/2  
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd. 3,500 10 1/2

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
H.K. & W. Steamship Co., Ltd. 10,000 1 1/2  
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**General Memoranda.**  
SATURDAY, March 21—  
11 a.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The  
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.,  
at the General Managers' office.  
2 p.m.—H.K. Amateur Athletic Sports.  
9 p.m.—Concert at the City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, March 25—  
Goods per Glenagarry undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.  
SATURDAY, March 28—  
9 p.m.—Concert at the City Hall.

TUESDAY, March 31—  
Statement of Business with the Hongkong  
and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to be  
sent in before this date.  
List of Contributions to the Canton Ins.  
Office, Ltd., to be sent in before this  
date.

**ARRIVALS.**  
March 18, 1885—  
Rory, British steamer, 1,202, R. C.  
Maradea, Saigon March 13, Ricard Paddy.  
—RUSSELL & Co.  
Phos (China) Kiao, British steamer,  
1,011, H. Lightwood, Bangkok March 11,  
Rice—YUEN FAT HONG.  
March 19—  
Enterprise, American corvette, from  
Whampoa.  
Swift, British gun-vessel, 750, Comman-  
der Bromley, Tamsui March 17.  
Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,655,  
Maxwell, Saigon March 16, Rice & Paddy.  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Mobile, British steamer, 941, C. Doer,  
Bombay February 25, and Singapore,  
General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

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**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
The British steamer Phos (China) Kiao  
Kiao reports: Left Bangkok on the 11th  
inst.; had moderate N.E. winds, and smooth  
sea throughout the passage.

**CARGOES.**  
Per S. S. Agamemnon, sailed 15th March:  
To London, 9 cases Silk, 20 bales Waste  
Silk; from Japan, 521 bales Tobacco, 396  
half-cases Tea, 124 pkgs. Sundries; from  
Manila, 529 bales Hemp and 1 case Oysters.  
Per S. S. Arabia, sailed March 18th:  
For Yokohama, 13,243 bags Sugar, 278  
pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco,  
31,096 bags Rice, 365 bags Beans, 600 boxes  
Nuts, 101 boxes Prepared Opium, 26 cases  
Silk, 50 pkgs. Tea, 300 bales Hemp, 80  
Gummies, 75 bags Coffee and 4,581 pkgs.  
Merchandise; for Astoria, 300 bags Rice,  
50 bags Beans, 50 boxes Nut Oil, 122 pkgs.  
Merchandise; for Victoria, B.C., 15 bales  
Crude Opium and 51 bales Merchandise;  
for Panama, 3,400 bags Rice, 91 pkgs.  
Merchandise, 50 pkgs. Tea, 6 cases Silk;  
for Guayaquil, 1 case Silk; for Callao, 6  
cases Silk; for Boston, 1 case Silk; for  
New York, 15 bales Raw Silk and 1 bale  
Waste Silk.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**  
**MAILS will close:—**  
For HOIHOW, SINGAPORE & BANG-  
KOK—  
Per Kong Beng, at 7.30 a.m., on Friday,  
the 20th inst.  
For SHANGHAI—  
Per Peking, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday, the  
20th inst., instead of as previously  
notified.  
For HAIPHONG—  
Per Kiao, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 20th  
inst.  
For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG—  
Per Amata, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst.  
For SAIGON—  
Per Fortigen, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.  
For AMOY—  
Per Camorta, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst.  
For SWATOW—  
Per Haidong, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst.  
For SHANGHAI—  
Per Glenagarry, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the  
22nd inst.  
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW—  
Per Lydia, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the  
23rd inst.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

The mercantile communities in China  
ought to be grateful to those concerned  
with the shipment of lead in the steam-  
ship Glenagarry, in so far as the consigna-  
tion of that consignment has been the  
means of drawing the attention of Parlia-  
ment to the action of the French  
authorities in these seas. But for this in-  
cident the foreign merchants here and at  
the Treaty Ports generally would  
doubtless have tacitly accepted any dic-  
tum laid down by Admiral Courbet,  
and quietly submitted to the effect  
of any course of action determined upon  
by the French. It seems to be almost  
hopeless to obtain a satisfactory defini-  
tion of anything under present condi-  
tions. Notwithstanding the assurances  
given by the French that the ordinary  
trade of the ports would not be inter-  
fered with, we have a series of contra-  
dictory declarations concerning rice;  
and in fact of the notification that the  
rice trade from the south was as free as  
ever, comes a declaration of a blockade  
on the south-west coast—which block-  
ade, so far, does not appear to have  
gone beyond the paper stage.  
This condition of extreme uncertainty,  
the inevitable result of the rival, high-  
handed, and irresponsible action of  
the French authorities, is the very thing  
of all others to interfere most seriously  
with the trade of the ports. The in-  
formation vouchsafed by the British Gov-  
ernment, to the effect that they refused  
their assent to the treatment of rice as  
contraband by the French, has not even  
been officially made public in this  
Colony. Merchants eagerly look for some  
explanation of what is meant by with-  
holding consent to such a proposition as  
that put forward by the French; but  
excepting a verbal opinion given by the  
English Consul at Shanghai, on behalf  
of H.B.M. Minister, no official un-  
ravelment is forthcoming. And the  
Hongkong Executive has been in stronger  
hands—any of the late Sir Richard  
Macdonnell—the interests of Hong-  
kong, and of British trade generally  
here would, we venture to say, have  
been more efficiently guarded than has  
seems to be at present. Had a repre-  
sentation been put forward that any  
seizure of rice in neutral vessels effec-  
ted by the French would be made  
at their peril, the minds of the mer-  
cantile men would have been im-  
mensely relieved, and trade would  
not have suffered as it has done. Un-  
fortunately, however, we are in the era  
of political wrangling, when things are  
simply permitted to drift along in the  
hope that something will turn up in  
due, or overdue, course. If we are  
accused of being unfair to the Executive  
of this Colony, in saying this much,  
because the indecision here shown may  
perhaps be only a reflection of that in  
Downing Street, then we reply it must  
not be forgotten that the authorities on  
the spot have other duties than those of  
blind acquiescence to instructions from  
Home. The Governor of this centre of  
British influence must act as the eyes of  
the Home Government, and strongly  
represent what he sees and thinks con-  
cerning British trade and its hindrances.  
And this is exactly what the mercantile  
communities are afraid is not being done  
with the vigour which the occasion  
demands.

In this matter of the shipment of lead,  
the same unfortunate indefiniteness ex-  
ists as in the case of rice cargoes. A  
hope is expressed in the London telegram  
that the lead confiscated by the French  
on board the steamer Glenagarry will be  
restored. So far this must be gratify-  
ing to all concerned. But surely a  
further assurance than this implies  
should be given by the authorities.  
Lead, as we have previously stated, is  
an ordinary article of commerce in

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNA SIKKEN, German barque, Capt. H.  
Paulsen.—Widder & Co.  
GOODBY, American barque, Capt. Wm.  
R. Hagan.—Adams, Bell & Co.  
JESSIE OSBORN, British ship, Captain J.  
Wilson.—Carlson & Co.  
MELBROOK, British barque, Captain Ligh-  
body.—Melchers & Co.

NALLIE M. SLADE, American schooner,  
Capt. D. Gould.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
REPUTABLE, American ship, Capt. Holmes.  
—Russell & Co.  
SAMAR, American ship, Capt. Oliver O.  
Jones.—Adams, Bell & Co.  
TAEKROONIA, British ship, Captain A.  
Cann.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

**SHIPPING.**  
ARRIVALS.  
March 18, 1885—  
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Merchandise, 50 pkgs. Tea, 6 cases Silk;  
for Guayaquil, 1 case Silk; for Callao, 6  
cases Silk; for Boston, 1 case Silk; for  
New York, 15 bales Raw Silk and 1 bale  
Waste Silk.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**  
**MAILS will close:—**  
For HOIHOW, SINGAPORE & BANG-  
KOK—  
Per Kong Beng, at 7.30 a.m., on Friday,  
the 20th inst.  
For SHANGHAI—  
Per Peking, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday, the  
20th inst., instead of as previously  
notified.  
For HAIPHONG—  
Per Kiao, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 20th  
inst.  
For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG—  
Per Amata, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst.  
For SAIGON—  
Per Fortigen, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.  
For AMOY—  
Per Camorta, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst.  
For SWATOW—  
Per Haidong, at 5 p.m., on Saturday,  
the 21st inst.  
For SHANGHAI—  
Per Glenagarry, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the  
22nd inst.  
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW—  
Per Lydia, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the  
23rd inst.

**THE CHINA MAIL.**  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1885.

The mercantile communities in China  
ought to be grateful to those concerned  
with the shipment of lead in the steam-  
ship Glenagarry, in so far as the consigna-  
tion of that consignment has been the  
means of drawing the attention of Parlia-  
ment to the action of the French  
authorities in these seas. But for this in-  
cident the foreign merchants here and at  
the Treaty Ports generally would  
doubtless have

We hear that Mr. Retallack, lately a lieutenant in the British army, died at Macao on the 15th instant, and was buried the following day.

The British gunboat *Swift*, Commander Bromley, arrived here from Tamsui to-day. When the *Swift* left Tamsui, on the 17th instant, the French frigate *Atalante*, and the corvette *Volta* were off that port. It was currently reported when the gunboat left that the head of the officer of *La Gaietonne* who was killed at the engagement at Tamsui, had, through the exertions of the British Consul been recovered. The head was discovered in a pit, where it had been thrown with many others, after being exhibited up country, and was only identified by the gold stopping of the teeth.

On the 17th, the *Swift* passed a large French transport steering North.

The dead body of a Chinese man was picked up in the Bowring Canal, by a Jakong, on Monday last. Though the Police have made enquiries with the view of finding out who the deceased was, and how he came by his death, they have been unable to obtain the slightest clue to either.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased at the Mortuary this afternoon, before the Coroner (Mr. H. E. Wedderburn), and a jury consisting of Messrs. A. G. Tinsdale, E. Saporio, and F. A. Ozorio. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

Unless the weather improves materially before Saturday, the sport and pleasure usually enjoyed at our annual gatherings will this year be somewhat marred. However, we will hope that the sun will shine out to-morrow and Saturday with his wonted brilliancy and make all things cheerful. This year the racing promises to be as exciting as ever, and several dark horses are likely to surprise some of the cognoscenti. As usual, the three countries of Britain will be represented in the tug-of-war, and it is earnestly to be trusted that our Teutonic friends will send forth a team to do battle for the Fatherland in friendly fight.

About ten o'clock on Monday night, a party of eight men, three of whom were armed with swords and one with a musket, boarded a boat lying at Tai Kok Tsui, in Kowloon District, and, after threatening to kill the occupants if they offered to resist, or cry for assistance, robbed the boat of clothing and jewellery to the value of \$60, and then departed. The occupants of the boat were four women and an old man. Information was given to the Police at Yau Ma Tei the following morning, and, on the evening of the same day, Inspector Thomson, who is in charge of Yau Ma Tei, captured two men who are believed to have been concerned in the robbery. One of the two men arrested, when captured was wearing a pair of trousers which are claimed by one of the complainants, and he has also been identified by the accounts of two pawnshops as the lodger of a portion of the articles stolen. Both men were charged before Mr. Wise this morning. The case has been remanded for a week.

The construction of the Telegraph line from Tavy to Siam, a work temporarily interrupted, is now proceeding satisfactorily under the charge of Mr. C. E. Pittman. On the 20th of January Mr. Pittman's main camp was about 80 miles from Tavy; and there remained some 40 miles of wire to be laid. The task of constructing this line has been extremely laborious, and great credit is due to Mr. Pittman for the successful manner in which he has carried on the work. The natural obstacles which have been overcome have been of a troublesome kind, and the difficulties of the task have been enhanced by the feverish nature of the country through which the route runs. The present party of constructors have, however, enjoyed better health than their predecessors.—*Englishman*.

The Statesman says that when the kindly and eccentric Lord Mark Ker was commanding the Poona division, he used to make his annual inspections in his own way, which was hardly the routine or ordinary way. Once when he was theoretically examining the officers of the Blanshard Regiment—let us say—he asked the senior captain what he should take if a man in his company had fifty rupees in the savings bank, and wanted to take it out. The senior captain gravely explained all the steps that would have to be taken and how this form would have filled up and that regulation attended to, and all the rest of it. When he had finished, he was surprised to see Lord Mark give a very decided shake of his head, and ask the next officer the same question. Much the same answer was of course given again and again, until a junior subaltern was reached. When he was asked what he should do if a man in his company wanted to withdraw his money from the savings bank, he promptly replied, "I should strongly advise him not to."—Of course, of course, said Lord Mark, delighted, that is the answer I was waiting for.

### The Blockade of Pakhoi.

(From a Correspondent.)

Pakhoi, 11th March, 1885. We are all at present in a state of great excitement. On the 7th inst., private telegrams, dated Hongkong the day previous, were received here, announcing that the French had declared the port blockaded from that day. This became generally known the day after, and on the Monday the inhabitants emigrated in mass, towards Lien Chan, taking with them as many of their goods and chattels as they could carry. It appears, however, they are not in fear of the French, well knowing there is little likelihood of their actually coming to this place. What they specially dread are the "braves" that have of late accumulated here, with whom, on the slightest provocation, the rowdies of the place

would join in burning and pillaging the place. The authorities have tried to restore confidence by issuing proclamations, and have succeeded as far in stopping the "clearing out" (probably because there are no more that care to go); but none have come back, and business generally is at a complete standstill, the shops being closed and the streets deserted. Even the proprietor of our local emporium of Foreign goods (stores and provisions) has packed up all his things and sent them on to Lien Chan. Bearer S. S. Ainslie is, as far as we know, the last opportunity which we will have for some time of conveying our grievances to the outer world, though so far no Frenchman has been reported as being seen in the vicinity. Bearer takes away goods and passengers at double rates, but having a lot of cargo in for Haiphong she can take but little. Should either the *Haiphong* or *Greyhound* come along, they ought to make very good freight.

### Affairs in Formosa.

#### THE FIGHTING AT WANG-WANG.

(From our Correspondent.)

Tamsui, Mar. 7th, 1885. For some time back the Chinese have been, as usual, vapouring and talking about the mastering and concentration of troops at Wang Wang, with a view to making a grand attack upon Kelang and driving the French on board their ships. Apparently the French have been apprised of their intentions, and taking time by the forelock have made several sorties, and on each occasion have inflicted severe punishment upon the Chinese. Liu Ming Chuang has himself admitted that, without exception, the last sortie was the severest repulse they have yet experienced. The French apparently have made no advance, as they on each occasion retired falling back on Kelang again.

March 8th.—Additional news this morning, that the French are directing their attack on Wang Wang Hill, a high eminence that commands the whole vicinity, and especially the Kelang passes. The Chinese put great stress on this hill and have thrown up lines all round it, and in their ideal it is perfectly impregnable.

In the evening news came to hand that the French at daylight attacked Wang Wang, and succeeded in taking it. Chinese soldiers were all asleep when the French first mined in on top of them; then it was *surprise*, the French playing upon them with mitrailleuse and rifle, causing great slaughter; 1,000 Chinese killed, number of wounded unknown. The French sat the town of Wang Wang on fire with rockets. Hundreds of the country people are flocking into Tamsui. The Colonel of the native militia has been benighted for running away, and setting such an example to his troops. The Chinese have retreated to Lohow, a small village about 7 li from Wang Wang.

March 13th.—For the present things seem to be very quiet in the vicinity of Wang Wang. The Chinese apparently have not occupied that place, although they have completely destroyed the town, and blown up the Chinese fortifications, and otherwise made it untenable.

The British Consul and Capt. of H.M.S. *Cockchafer* went up to Ramen yesterday, and succeeded in obtaining from the native authorities, the head of the unfortunate French lieutenant who was killed in the late attack upon this port. The head was sufficiently recognised and identified by the gold filling in some of the deceased teeth. In the meantime the head has been interred in the garden of the British Consulate.

Admiral Courbet has issued a circular intimating to the Chinese his intention of taking and occupying North Formosa, the lives and property of native inhabitants will be respected, but all who make any show of resistance will have to take the consequences.

March 15th.—For the last week we have been experiencing a succession of wet rainy days. Yesterday, however, the weather cleared up beautifully. The Chinese have availed themselves of it, and are now busy at work digging entrenchments on the beach at the mouth of the harbour. The French vessels keep up a desultory fire upon them. The Chinese simply dip their heads and keep on working, the shot and shell going frequently up to and beyond the settlement.

I must draw this to a conclusion. The gun-vessel *Swift* has arrived an hour ago, and goes away immediately.

### SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)  
Thursday, March 19.

THE MURDER IN LYNCHURST TERRACE. Chun Ashing was charged with the wilful murder of Ali Mahomed Rehmanly on the 6th February.

The Attorney General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) instructed by Mr. A. D. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. C. E. Evans, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The indictment having been read, the prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and the following evidence was given in a special jury.—Messrs. Alex. McCulloch, D. Mculloch, W. Legge, J. A. Herbert, Clement Palmer, N. J. Eds, and F. Dodwell.

The goal guard, Jemido, and assistant turnkey, Abdul Balli, Fazally, Inspector Quincey, and Doctor Marques, were also examined and cross-examined, the evidence given by them being to the same effect as that produced yesterday.

On the Court adjourning for fifteen Dr. Ho Kai proposed, that the jury should pay a visit to the scene of the murder in Lynchurst Terrace. His Lordship said that the jury could not go down in a body unless under the charge of an officer of the Court, but individual members of the jury could, if they desired, visit the shop during the hour's adjournment of the trial.

On the Court re-assembling after fifteen the cross-examination of the hawker Chun Hing, which had been commenced before the adjournment, was continued. The substance of the witness' evidence was to the effect that he identified the prisoner as the last of the three men who entered the shop on the evening of the 6th Feb. While the other two men seized the deceased, threw him down and put the gag into his mouth, the prisoner took a few steps into the shop and then came back and shut the door.

Inspector Matheson was next called, and deposed to being present when the hawker Chun Hing was picked up from the front in Victoria Road, and taken to the police station, where he was one of the men whom he had seen go into the Indian's shop on the evening of the 6th Feb.

Cross-examined, witness said that he had never heard that the prisoner and the hawker Chun Hing were brothers, or in any way related to each other.

Police Sergeant Butlin deposed that on the 6th March he went to Yau-ma-tei, taking with him Chun Aze, a Chinese constable. He went to Yau-ma-tei Police Station to obtain some information from the warehouse of the prisoner in Yau-ma-tei. He had sent out an informer to find if prisoner was there. The informer gave him the required information and witness found and arrested the prisoner and took him to Yau-ma-tei Police Station. Chun Aze and the informer were present. Witness said nothing to prisoner about the Government proclamation concerning a free pardon and reward. Prisoner said it was not me, it was Apin and Chun Aze. Witness said that anything he said might be used against him. He said "I will tell you all." Witness took him to the Station and the prisoner then said:

"When I came out of goal the last time, I met a man named Ali. He invited me to his house, and gave me some food. After that we went out on several occasions together. One night in February we went to Lynchurst Terrace, in company with another man named Apin. When we got there Apin and I went to the door, and I saw a lot of sugar cane, and after that Apin went into the house, followed by Apin and myself. Apin seized the old Parson by the throat, and Apin took from his girdle a piece of wood with strings attached. They threw these strings down, and Apin put the piece of wood into the Parson's mouth, and tied it with the strings. Apin then asked me to carry the clock; I refused to do so, as I said it was too large. They then threw some bags on the old man. I got frightened and ran away. Next day, I went to Kowloon, and stayed about 10 days at Kowloon. I saw Apin take from the shelf a piece of red cloth. I don't know whether he took it away with him or not; if he did, I don't steal anything. I have heard Apin in goal. I don't know where he is now. This statement was read over to the prisoner at the Central Station, and the only addition he made was that he saw Apin take from the shelf a piece of red cloth. Sgt. Butlin, in answer to His Worship, said, "I did not see the prisoner, and I did not see the constable interpreted it to me."

Witness then brought the prisoner over to the Central Station and had the interpreter read over what he had told witness. Prisoner said it was correct and added, "before he left the house, Apin took off the shelf a piece of red cloth. He did not know if he took the cloth away; if he did not he did not steal anything." Witness went over to Yau-ma-tei because Inspector Quincey asked him, believing that one of the men concerned in the murder was in Yau-ma-tei. The informer took witness to the house and pointed out the prisoner. Witness did not know the name of the informer. Inspector Quincey had not time to go across himself and witness thought that Inspector Quincey was quite untrue in his statement. The prisoner quite believed in witness as a man with small eyes whom he had arrested on a former occasion. Witness did not know what evidence Inspector Quincey had against the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ho Kai.—There was no communication between the prisoner and the witness Chun Hing so far as witness knew. The statement of the prisoner was translated to witness by the Chinese constable. Witness had seen the proclamation posted up about the law, but he had not seen it at Yau-ma-tei. There was no communication between himself and the informer beyond the latter pointing out the prisoner and telling him that that was the man they wanted.

Chun Aze, P.O. No. 133, gave evidence to the effect that he was present with Sgt. Butlin on the 6th March at 2 p.m. He accompanied the informer and Sergeant Butlin to an opium shop, No. 28 Praya. He saw the prisoner and some other men lying down smoking opium. The informer pointed out the prisoner as the man, and Sergeant Butlin charged him on the 6th March he heard that there was a man at Yau-ma-tei who was implicated in the case, and asked Sergeant Butlin, if he had leisure, to go across and arrest the man. He got his information from the informer in Court who told him that there was an opium merchant at Yau-ma-tei, who was implicated in the murder. He got no further information than that from the informer.

Yip Aping, the informer who accompanied Sgt. Butlin to Yau-ma-tei, examined, said he was a coolie. He gave information to Inspector Quincey about the prisoner. He went to an opium shop on the Praya to smoke, and while there heard the prisoner say, "he would not be all right if he had tried to make a fortune at Lynchurst Terrace but without success. A reward has been offered, I wish to go home but have no money to pay my passage." Witness said he could get it for him and he went and got his wages and he would bring him several hundred cash

and let him get his passage. Witness then came up to the Central Station and made a report to Inspector Quincey and Sgt. Butlin, who were at fifteen together. He had never known Inspector Quincey before. He was not examined by the Police Magistrate.

To Dr. Ho Kai: Witness knew that there was a reward for the arrest of the murderers. He did not know the prisoner till he met him in the opium shop at Yau-ma-tei. He was on the same boat with prisoner, face to face smoking opium. It was 9 a.m. The prisoner sighed and said he 'would not be straight' that time and asked witness if he had heard anything of the murder of an Indian at Lynchurst. He was a witness and he had made any money and he said 'not a cash.' He asked him why he should go away if he had stolen nothing. Witness told him if he wanted to go home he would get him some money if he would stop where he was. He did not tell the prisoner to make a confession and he could get money from the Government. He left Yau-ma-tei about 10 o'clock, and arrived at the Central Station at 2 p.m. He took Sgt. Butlin and the detective to the opium shop and pointed out the prisoner to the Sergeant. The prisoner said nothing to him. He was a Tung-Kun man. He came over to-day to hear the case, not to get the money, he heard not do such a thing. He dare not accept such an offer.

To the Court.—He had never been an informer in gambling cases. Inspector Matheson, recalled and cross-examined, said he had had some conversation with the prisoner just before the Court re-assembled. The prisoner then said he was a witness and he was charged. It was all false; the hawker wanted me to be a witness and there was something about 500 reward that was to be divided. I was very hard up. The white jacket he had on he said, did not belong to him. He did not even know the story. Asked why he went over to Yau-ma-tei he said they went there to talk it over and then came across and told the Inspector.

Dr. Ho Kai then called Chun Hing, the mother of the hawker Chun Hing, who said she was a widow and had two children, Chun Achun and Chun Ahing. The former was forty years of age and lived at their native place. She belonged to Shapin. She knew Pak Ho-fong, that was the village, Shapin was the stream upon which the village was situated. He did not know the prisoner.

Dr. Ho Kai and the Attorney General then addressed the jury, after which His Lordship summed up, reviewing the evidence at length, drawing attention to the story told by the hawker and the prisoner which differed in only one slight particular. It might have been expected that the prisoner, had he really taken part in the affair would have been able to give much more information than was contained in the hawker's story, which His Lordship said, to him appeared incredible.

The jury, after retiring for about seven or eight minutes returned into Court and gave an unanimous verdict of "not guilty." On leaving the dock the prisoner was again arrested by the police, and he to be charged, together with the hawker Chun Hing, with conspiracy in bringing a false charge of murder against Mok Apin, the man who was tried yesterday.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before A. G. Wain, Esq.)  
Thursday, 19th March.

OBTAINING MONEY ON AN INVALID CHEQUE.  
Henry Lesly Emery was charged, on remand, with having stolen \$5 from D. S. Heysman, proprietor of the International Hotel.

Evidence was given in this case on Tuesday last to the effect that accused presented a cheque form of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, filled in for \$50 and signed by accused, to the complainant and asked him to cash it. The complainant at first declined to cash it, but later gave accused \$5 on account. He then went to the Bank, and finding accused had no account at the Bank, he had arrested and charged. Accused admitted that he had filled in the cheque, and stated that he belonged to the ship *Wai Lam*.

Magistrate George Potter, mag. r. 2 of the *Wai Lam* Phillips, stated that accused was an ab seaman on board his vessel, and that the ship was due him \$10. Complainant, who has got back his \$5, said he did not wish to press the charge. The Magistrate thereupon discharged accused.

A MAD DEBIL.—Louis Albea, described as a native of Mauritius, who was caught on the 10th inst., at the Police Station, was taken to two European ladies in the Public Gardens, and who was remanded for examination by the Colonial Surgeon, was this morning ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum, the Colonial Surgeon having certified that the prisoner was insane.

THE PA GAMBING.—This forenoon, Inspector Swanton succeeded in convicting three Chinese with having conducted Taz-fa gambling games in the Wanchai District. They were each fined \$10.

H. M. S. 'PEGASUS' AT NORTH BORNEO.—The visits of Her Majesty's ships are always welcomed in North Borneo, and on the 12th November, she sent an additional charm to the core-detailed waters of the broad Sandakan Bay. Mr. W. Raffles Flint, the Harbour Master, soon boarded her, followed by the Resident and other officers. In the afternoon Capt. Bickford and some of the officers and seamen strolled round the town and expressed surprise at the advanced state of our roads. The Resident, Julian Rennie-Woods, the author of *Yokohama*, Australian Exploration, Geology and Natural History and who has lately lent his valuable talents to Penak, was a guest on board. The next day a party was invited by the Resident to visit the Swan Bunka tobacco estate. The steamer had been in the party across the harbour were crowded, having on board Capt. Bickford, R. N., Mr. Pryor, the Right Revd. Bishop Rose, Father Julian Rennie-Woods, Mr. Daly, Mr. J. Morrison and some of the officers of the ship.

The tobacco-planting had been stripped and a fresh crop was striking out from the old stems, which speaks well for the quality of the soil. The large drying sheds where the fermentation was in process were carefully examined and the thousands of hanging bunches of tobacco leaves in various stages of decay were objects of special interest. On the 14th the *Pegasus* started for Sandakan and returned to Sandakan on the 20th. The discovery of gold and other minerals on the Segama river is the principal topic among Sandakanites, who avail themselves of the opportunity of having an eminent geologist at their midst. The British trade can alone estimate the influence in Sandakan and China. It needs no

excellent quality and was of opinion that it had not travelled more than 4 or 5 miles from the matrix. Pieces of the quartz casing of the reef, of gneiss, jasper and metamorphic rocks were also submitted to him, brought from the same place by Mr. Henry Walker, and a sample of black sand that contains gold—and was adjudged to contain both tin and gold.

In the evening Captain Bickford was kind enough to invite the European residents to entertainment on board, which consisted of a lecture on Australian Exploration by Father Woods, glee, duets, songs, romances and recitations by the blue jackets. Mr. W. Raffles Flint and Mr. W. Maclean (Government Officer) were invited to sing, and they were most enthusiastically entertained. A very pleasant evening was spent; the Colonial Secretary expressed, in suitable terms, the thanks of the Sandakan residents to Captain Bickford and his officers for asking them on board that evening, in reply to which Captain Bickford spoke in glowing terms of the beauty of the country and of the signs of prosperity that awaited the British North Borneo Company.—*N. B. Herald*.

### KING THERAWA'S TREATY WITH FRANCE.

It is pretty certain now that the *laissez faire* policy which has characterized the dealings of our Government, under the present Liberal regime, with that of Upper Burma, will continue to be pursued to the detriment of British interests, and that not only is it less than a century ago, but the fatal error of which they have been guilty. The particulars of the so-called Commercial treaty entered into between the Burmese and French Governments, given in the *Mandaily* letter published in our Friday's issue, have been so widely and so generally accepted by the public mind, that we need not repeat them here. The treaty, which was presented in the palace when the ministers were explaining to King Theodora the terms of the treaty. The reason assigned for thecession of the frontier district of or near Khyingyong, to the French, was that the latter could only then be in a position to effect the importation of arms and ammunition into the country. A piece of ground was to be granted in perpetuity to the French Government for the establishment of a Consulate, and the working of the ruby mines, a royal monopoly which had been hitherto religiously guarded by former kings of Burma, has been or was to be given to certain French concessionaires for 3 years for a sum of either 24 or 45 lakhs of rupees. Of course there were other clauses, but that we are concerned with here is the fact, which pretty well indicates the insidious nature of the compact and the danger to British interests commercially as well as politically. The very fact that a king of Burma is so anxious for the French alliance that he is even willing to part with territory which forms part of the inheritance shows, the importance he attaches to the carrying through of his, let us say, commercial relations with the French. Our Government might have asked long enough for any portion of Burmese territory without which King of Burma, had he been a Frenchman, would not have been willing to part with it. Our opinion is that Khyingyong is no other than Kiang-hung, a town whose locality answers exactly to the Burman's description; the suffix gye being used to indicate its size or importance.

If our supposition be correct, and we have no reason for assuming that it is, all we can say is, that it will have a most important bearing on the future of our commerce with South-Western China, for Kiang-hung on the Cambodia river stands right in the middle of the route to the interior, for which Messrs. Colquhoun and Hall's have been making such strenuous efforts. It will be remembered that a fortnight ago we indicated the line of railway which was proposed by these gentlemen, namely from Mandalay via Yehing to Kiang-hung on the Mekong or Cambodia river on the Northern Siam border, and about a hundred and forty miles South of Kiang-hung. The district which has been or is about to be ceded to France intervenes then immediately between Kiang-hung and the Mekong, and will thus place the latter in a position to reach the latter's harbours are made practically useless. It is a splendid piece of strategy which secures to the French the whole trade of Western China for their now possession, Tonquin, and a decided check to any British commercial aspirations for that part of the continent. The French trade of Siam up to its northern limits supposing that the proposed railway is ever completed, but French finance has acquired for Tonquin the monopoly of the Western China trade in the future. We cannot but admire the skill and the craft with which the French have secured a diplomatic victory. We have lost the game because they have a Government with courage whilst we are hampered by a timorous Government, which is haunted by an insane, un-English terror of increased responsibility. We have lost the game because they have a more energetic and more far-sighted Government, and it is not therefore surprising that the feeling is shared by others than those standing on the top rung of the official ladder in Downing Street. Officers who can calmly stand by and see the most atrocious outrages perpetrated within their view by a savage Government cannot be expected to feel much indignation when they find their own officers driven out of Mandalay and their Government flouted, insulted and at defiance by the same set of savages. There is a school of sentimental politicians who glory in being kicked in the face by a savage Government, and they are not to be blamed for the feeling of indignation which they have shown.

The promoters desire to place on record that enormous profits, or special privileges to members of the Company, form no part of their scheme. They consider that the stopping of the railway, which has been continually delayed the reign of the present king, the protection of trade and its freedom from unjust and galling imposts, and the impetus which will be given to legitimate commerce, will offer sufficient inducement to intending investors, who will probably be men deeply interested in the promotion and extension of Eastern trade.

But it is also proposed that certain waste and forest lands shall be ceded to the Company in payment for services rendered, and the sale of these it is calculated, will of itself yield a handsome return for the Capital invested.

When the task of re-organization shall have been completed and the mass of the people shall have accepted the benefits of the new Republic, it is proposed that the Company shall lay down a railway, which shall be satisfied with the prospect of free and untrammelled trade, and in the consciousness of duty done, in having as private individuals carried out that work of reformation which the Administration of British Burma was too unenterprising to recommend, and that of India too pusillanimous to undertake.

For obvious reasons, it is not considered politic to announce the names of the promoters of the scheme for the present; but all applications should be made in the first instance to Mr. C. General Post Office, London.

N. B.—As the full value of the shares will be required at once, none but capitalists need apply.

Rangoon, 17th February 1885.

prophetic eye to see, in the not very distant future, that the struggles of Olive and Duplex will be repeated in these Indo-Chinese regions, an eventuality to which the suicidal apoplexy of our Government has solely contributed.

In Mandalay a Frenchman can now get almost anything he likes to ask for; can we dare to say as well for Englishmen? What does this mean? Well, it needs no explanation; the fact is self-evident. Was this the case in the time of the old king, a man who was much more firmly seated on the throne than the present incumbent can ever claim to be? If they prestige and British supremacy has shrunk out of sight before the determined attitude of a beardless, headstrong young savage, who had the temerity to defy us and scorn our might. For 4 or 5 years he has done so and he dares now to play off the French against us. Well, small blame to him. He has shown that, young as he is, he is more than our match in diplomacy, and if he only lives long enough, and the present Liberal Ministry is continued in office, he may yet see British Burma return to its former allegiance. If the retention, or otherwise, of this province is ever to be determined by its local commercial value, all we can say is that if her affairs show no better prospects than they do at present then the commutation devoutly wished by Theebaw is not very far off realization.

We may confidently anticipate this year a large deficit in revenue, while the fact that, whereas we have been spending in other years 30 to 50 lakhs a year for public works, we are in the new fiscal year only to get 15 lakhs, speaks for itself. Well done Messieurs les Français, although you have lost out in the battle of the valleys, you have been fully compensated in the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Mekong. For a very good reason you did send your Consul from Kharthoum and Gabes to conserve your interests in these regions; and well has he deserved of France.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

### UPPER BURMAH.

The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 27th ultimo has the following:—The following article was circulated in town on Saturday morning, and caused some little amusement in consequence of some intelligent individuals taking it as a satire, and waxing righteously indignant at the audacity involved in the proposal to usurp the functions of the local Government.

UPPER BURMAH ANEXATION CO., LIMITED.  
— *Si non vult ében treuit.*  
CAPITAL, Rs. 300,000.  
DIVIDED INTO 60 SHARES OF RS. 5,000 EACH.

CAPITAL ALREADY SUBSCRIBED Rs. 165,000.  
The anxiety prevailing in Upper Burma, resulting, as it has done, in a complete paralysis of trade, combined with the supineness of the British Administration south of the frontier, rendering it apparent that the latter is impotent to protect the rights of Commerce, has led to the formation of a Syndicate which has for its object the restoration of order in the Kingdom of Ava, under a new form of Government, pledged not only to the protection of European interests, but to secure free and unfettered commerce to the traders of all nationalities.

It is well known that the present dynasty of Upper Burma has no hold upon the feelings or affections of the people, and that the appearance of a moral force, backed up by a certain amount of physical power in the waters of the Upper Irrawaddy, would be the signal for the populace to throw off these trammals beneath which they have labored so long, and to welcome a new régime, under which life, property and the fruits of his labor would be secured to every man, however humble his station.

It is proposed, in the first instance, to devote a lac of rupees, or as much more as may be necessary, to purchase from the Indian Marine, the lithate useless gunboat *Iravaddy*, with her complete armament, to be used by a sufficient and resolute crew of Europeans, (numbers of whom can be obtained from the unharmed rice ships now in this port), and to dispatch her to Mandalay with a staff of officials to be heretofore appointed by the Company, who will be vested with plenary powers to take over and reorganize the existing Government.

The Court of Ava cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered in alliance with Her Majesty's Government; it is not therefore necessary that any question of interference with the rights of the British Crown, should be deemed an obstacle to the carrying out of the objects of the Company.

Subject to any modifications which circumstances may seem to render necessary, it is proposed that the form of Government to be established, shall be a Republic, but as many years of oppression have rendered the people of the country unfit for the reception of the doctrine of Freedom in its entirety, or the exercise of its privileges, the higher and more responsible offices will in the first instance be filled by Europeans. We, though the co-operation of intelligent and representative Burmese will be freely availed of, and the promoters feel that their position is strengthened in being able to announce that arrangements have been concluded with two eminent American Jurists, who will undertake the organization of the Courts of Law and Justice, and so enable the interim Government to avoid, on the one hand, the corruption hitherto inseparable from native judges, and, on the other, the prostration, vacillation, and want of independence, characteristic of English Courts in the Orient.

The promoters desire to place on record that enormous profits, or special privileges to members of the Company, form no part of their scheme. They consider that the stopping of the railway, which has been continually delayed the reign of the present king, the protection of trade and its freedom from unjust and galling imposts, and the impetus which will be given to legitimate commerce, will offer sufficient inducement to intending investors, who will probably be men deeply interested in the promotion and extension of Eastern trade.

But it is also proposed that certain waste and forest lands shall be ceded to the Company in payment for services rendered, and the sale of these it is calculated, will of itself yield a handsome return for the Capital invested.

When the task of re-organization shall have been completed and the mass of the people shall have accepted the benefits of the new Republic, it is proposed that the Company shall lay down a railway, which shall be satisfied with the prospect of free and untrammelled trade, and in the consciousness of duty done, in having as private individuals carried out that work of reformation which the Administration of British Burma was too unenterprising to recommend, and that of India too pusillanimous to undertake.

For obvious reasons, it is not considered politic to announce the names of the promoters of the scheme for the present; but all applications should be made in the first instance to Mr. C. General Post Office, London.

N. B.—As the full value of the shares will be required at once, none but capitalists need apply.

Rangoon, 17th February 1885.

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—MARCH 18.

Station.	Barometer (reduced to sea level) at 4 P.M.	Thermometer (at 4 P.M.)	Wind	State of sky	Remarks
Manila...	29.98	65.7	SE	3	b f
Batavia...	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong 30.10	63.94	—	SW	2	o
Hongkong 30.11	68.194	—	—	1	o d
Amoy...	30.11	65.97	N	1	o f
Shanghai 30.13	69.562	—	E	2	b
Nagasaki 30.24	—	—	N	2	b
Yokohama 30.08	68.0	—	NE	1	b

AT 10 A.M.—MARCH 19.

Manila.....	30.09	53.0	SE	2	b	—
Batavia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong 30.06	64.508	—	SW	1	o	0.0
Hongkong 30.11	69.085	—	—	3	o	d
Shanghai 30.07	56.094	—	—	0	o	0.0
Yokohama 30.03	61.098	—	SE	3	b	—
Amoy 30.26	—	—	SE	4	—	—
Swatow 29.98	21.0	—	NE	1	o	—

The barometer has fallen and the temperature has risen along the Southern Coast. Gradients are very slight.

W. DOBERG,  
 Government Astronomer.  
 Hongkong Observatory, March 19.

**SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN  
PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM  
WATERS.**

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Reg.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Active	Dan. str.	
John C. Smith	Am. bktn.	
Yangtze	Brit. str.	Shanghai

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**SWATOW.**  
 In port on March 12, 1885.

**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**

Claymore	British
Mongkut	British
Roehampton	British
Yohsin	American

ARMY.  
In port on March 12, 1886.  
MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
Chi Yuen British  
Ping-on British  
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.  
Clare Babyann Brit. bge. Foochow  
Faugh Balaugh Ger. 3m. sc.  
Omega Brit. bge.  
Oscar Mooyar Ger. bge.  
FOOCHOW.  
In port on March 2, 1886.

Minerva Ger. bg. Boston  
Minna Brit. bq.

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**SHANGHAI.**  
In port on March 12, 1885.  
MERCHANT STEAMERS,

Agamemnon	British	
Albany	British	New York
Chefoo	British	
Chin-tung	American	Tientsin
Chusan	British	

Crusader	British	
Fuh Wo	British	Hankow, &
Fushun	American	
Fuyew	American	
Glenorchy	British	London, &
Hae-shin	American	
Hae-tung	American	

Hoihow	British
Ichang	British
Kiang-Kwan	American
Kiang-teen	American
Kiang-tung	American
Kiang-yü	American
Kiang-zung	American

O'loo & T

Kungwo	British	
Lee-yuen	American	
Lonnox	British	
Pautah	American	Tientsin
Pechili	British	
Peking	British	Hongkong
Shanghai	British	

Shanghai	British	Hankow, &
Sin Nanzing	British	
Sual	British	Hankow, &
Surat	British	
Telemachus	British	
Tientsin	British	
Tunsin	British	Ningpo
W. C. de Vries	British	

W. C. do Vries	British	Hankow, &
Waverley	British	
Yung-ning	American	Wenchow
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Batavia.	Brit.	bgs.
Chilaya Maru	Jap.	bys. Kuchinotom
Chingtah	Chi.	bgs. Laid up
D. I. Thompson	Amer.	

D. I. Tenney	Amer.	sn.
Else	Ger.	sch.
Lucyih	Brit.	bqe.
R. S. Besnar	Brit.	bqe.
Solider	Brit.	bqe.
State of Maine	Amer.	sh.

**NAGASAKI.**  
In port on March 7, 1885.

Gitamilla	Brit. bqe. Laid up
Hilda	Brit. sch.
Kozaki Maru	Japan. bg.
Wappaus	Brit. bqe.

YOKOHAMA.  
In port on March 6, 1885.

Ada	Br. 3m. sch.
Alma	Amer. sch.
An. Cashman	Ger. sch.
Diana	Amer. sch.
Guam	Brit. bqe.

Hans	Ger.	bqe.
Mary C. Bohm	Ger.	sch.
Nemo	Brit.	sch.
Otesgo	Brit.	sch.
Rose	Russ.	sch.
Wand, Minstrel	Brit.	bg.

	HIOGO.	
	In port on March 9, 1885.	
Birker	Brit.	bqe.
Hidesato Maru	Japan.	bqe.
Narwhal	Brit.	sh.
Queen Emma	Brit.	bqe.
Willy	Gr.	bqe.

MANILA.  
In port on March 5, 1885.

Beaconsfield	Brit.	sh.
Rowfell	Brit.	bge. London
Oosmo	Brit.	sh.
Ellis, Nicholson	Brit.	sh.

Rev. Nicholson	Brit.	bqe.	
Hieronimus	Ger.	bqe.	
H. A. Litchfield	Amer.	bqe.	New York
H. J. Libby	Amer.	bqe.	New York
Inincible	Amer.	sh.	
Morning Star	Brit.	sch.	Channel
Sarmatian	Brit.	sh.	
S. n.			

Stella Ger. hqs.  
S. R. Lyman Amer. hqs.  
Walls Castle Brit. hqs.

—

**OEBU.**

James S. Stone Amer. hqs. New York

**BANGKOK.**  
In port on February 21, 1885.

Aurora	Brit.	bqe.
Bua Cao	Siam.	bqe.
Burra Noorfol	Siam.	bqe.
Caroline	Siam.	sch.
Ch'rou Kanarye	Siam.	bqe.
C. Wattana	Siam.	bqe.

Anna	Siam.	bg.	Laid up
Confucius	Siam.	sch.	
Diamond City	Siam.	bqe.	
Doretta	Siam.	bg.	
Eng Lee	Siam.	bqe.	
Envoy	Siam.	bqe.	
Falcon	Siam.	bqe.	

fortune	Siam.	sch.
Guliah	Siam.	bqe.
Hai Cheong	Brit.	bqe.
Heng Seng	Siam.	bqe.
Iero	Siam.	bg.
Kim Chye Seng	Siam.	sch.
Kim Soon Hest	Siam.	lug.

Leon Lee	Siam.	sch.
Louise	Ger.	sch.
Lucky	Siam.	bqs.
Marie	Ger.	bqs.
Marie Alfred	Fch.	bqs.
Mercury	Siam.	bg.
Meridian	Sia.	3m. sc.

Queen of England	Siam.	sh.
Race Horse	Siam.	bqe.
Rapid	Siam.	bqe.
Hamstead	Brit.	sch.
Japanese Crown	Siam.	sh.
Starlight	Siam.	bqe.

Hongkong	Siam.	sh.
ek Lee	Brit.	bqe.
hoon Kramom	Siam.	bqe.
ndine	Amer.	bqe.
velocity	Brit.	bqe.

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